THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)			$ 10
"	12	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,		"	"	15
"	12	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,		"	"	20
"	12	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spencer & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 100—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1854. No. 16.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Boullac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.
Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work.
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports,* &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 20, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 13, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

STILL THEY COME.—J. J. BIGGS & CO., HAVE just received another lot of fine Over Coats, also cheap Sack and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c,

Our stock is replenished every month by the senior partner of the firm, who resides in one of the principal Northern Cities, and thus it is we assure the public that we can and will sell clothing as low for cash, as any other house in the State. Call at our well known, cheap cash store, and examine for yourself.
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1853. 3—4t.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS' AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared-for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.
A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—12MJ.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description, *Musical Instruments, &c.,* which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
GOMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.
REFERENCES.
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

NOTICE.—WASTAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE Nash County, andcommitted to Jail a Negro Woman who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

PROTECTION AGAINST COLD.—THE UNdersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston that he has just opened an entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Over-Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are warranted of the best make, and to be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call. J. BRANDT,
(At Mr. NORTHAM'S Old Stand.)
Smithfield, N. C., December 5th, 1853. 6—4m.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

THE FUNERAL of Brother JAS. N. MANN, will be solemnized by Morning Star Lodge, on the 1st Sunday in January, at the house of the Hon. A. H. Arrington. The members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Worshipful Master.
J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Secretary,*
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—2t.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

SALE OF LOTS.—ON THURSDAY THE 5TH OF January, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, the land purchased by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company from Thos. J. Lemay, west of the City. It will be divided into convenient Lots.

Terms made known on day of sale.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, December 27, 1853. 13—1d.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mr. S. W. WHITING my Agent and Attorney, and he is authorized to attend to any business belonging to the Estate of Louis D. Henry, deceased, during my absence. Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to him.
M. M. HENRY, Ex.
Dec. 6th, 1853. 7—4w.

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.—THE TAR River Academy will be opened on Monday the 2nd day of January next under the charge of J. C. Rhodes, A. M., a graduate of one of the oldest and best established Colleges in the United States, and has had several years experience in important Institutions, in which he has been eminently successful as a teacher.

The Trustees of this institution have spared no pains nor expense to procure the services of a gentleman qualified in every respect as an instructor of youth. The Academy building is commodious and pleasantly located; the neighborhood agreeable and healthy; living is cheap, only *five dollars a month,* and here youth will not be exposed to dangerous temptations and vicious practices, which are the bane of many localities. Gentlemen wishing to prepare their sons or wards for College, to enter the Freshman or more advanced classes, will find it profitable to place them for instruction in this Academy. Others wishing to take a partial course, and in the English branches, to prepare themselves for the business of life, can have the best advantages here.

The branches taught will be the Greek and Latin languages, Trigonometry and Surveying, Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Philosophy of Natural History, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Declamation and Composition, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.

The terms per Session of 22 weeks will be

Elementary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	$10 to 12 50
Ancient Languages,	15 00

This school is located in Granville County, nine miles west of Oxford.

TRUSTEES. Dr. Jas. A. Russell, William Clement, Allen Waller, Lewis P. Allen, Jas. C. Cozart.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
Tar River P. O., Granville Co. N. C. Dec. 20. 12—t2J.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens o Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEI

From the Democratic Pioneer.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

In course of time the election will come around again, when it will be the duty of a free people to exercise the elective franchise in choosing Representatives to the General Assembly and also for selecting a Governor for North Carolina. As Governor Reid will not be the candidate, there will be several other names presented by their friends, as candidates for this office. Indeed a few have already been spoken of, and, even, their names presented through the papers, to the people of the State, both from the Whig and Democratic ranks. As we are to have a new candidate in the field from the Democratic ranks, it is a question of much importance who that candidate shall be. I do not deem it premature to meet that question, even at this early date, as we should make a wise selection from our ranks, to bear in triumph the noble standard of Democracy. Under the administration of David S. Reid the State has prospered and the Democratic party grown strong; and, for this reason, I presume that the people of our State are still willing to elect to this office a man who advocates the same political principles as David S. Reid. I would respectfully suggest to the Democracy of the State, that staunch republican and patriot, the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell, as a suitable person to be the next candidate for Governor of North Carolina. I need say but little in praise of this gallant Democrat, as his political services are known to the State and country, and can therefore, be appreciated by all. He was elected to the Legislature of this State and was made Speaker of the Senate. This was a manifestation of the confidence which was placed in him by the Representatives of the Democracy of the State. The Senate in electing him to preside over its deliberations paid a merited compliment to his talents and services. His long and faithful service in the Democratic ranks entitles him, not only to the respect and confidence, but to the suffrages of the Democratic party. I, therefore, urge his claim to this station, as one who has been serviceable both to the Democracy and country. He is eminently qualified to be of considerable service to the State should his talents be called into active exercise.

Moreover, he is an experienced statesman, and can call to his support more than any man of ordinary service. All the advantages should be weighed and considered, as we are to select a new man, in order that we may call to his support all the votes that we can. Here is the position that CALVIN GRAVES sustains to our party and the country; that he could be triumphantly elected, I have not a doubt. Friends of democracy, let us raise this name upon our standard and go forth to meet the vanquished forces of whiggery, obtain a glorious triumph and ingraft the republican principle of free suffrage into the Constitution of our State. With such a candidate as CALVIN GRAVES a glorious victory awaits us. With him we are invincible. Mr. Editor, now is the time to bring the name of our candidate before the people. The Whigs have already appointed the time for holding their Convention. Let us not be behind in this work. Let us not repose upon our former laurels, for fear that we may be defeated. With a sincere desire for the success of Democratic principles, and with a wish to advance the varied interests of our common country, I recommend for Governor, CALVIN GRAVES.

NORTHAMPTON.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON. Yesterday was faithfully observed in our city as a holiday. In the midst of the hilarity which reigned throughout its length and breadth, rendered peculiarly agreeable on account of the brightness and beauty of the day. Our neighbor of the *Star*, who takes notes on all passing events, produced the following description of the state of things, which we adopt:

"*New Year's Day in Washington.* All our world's agog to-day, drinking, eating and making merry. From 11 a. m., until 3 p. m., according to prevailing custom, the houses of hundreds of persons, mostly in public life, were thrown open to all acquaintances who choose to call. Egg-nogg and apple-toddy were ready for the guests in most of them, though it is not customary on such an occasion to drink sufficient to have it 'show' upon the drinker. The day has been one of great hilarity, indeed, with all around us.

The President (who does not join in this universal treatin,) was visited by, perhaps, five thousand people, comprising persons in every walk of life. From 11, a. m., until 2, p. m., all parts of the reception rooms of the Executive mansion were crowded as no other reception chambers in this country ever are. The *corps diplomatique*, and the military and naval men in Washington, were there in full costume, of course; their gaudy trappings even casting into the shade the finery of the ladies, hundreds of whom were most elegantly and extravagantly attired. The President received his guests with the marshal of District of Columbia at his side, who introduced all strangers to him, their names being whispered in his ear as they arrived immediately in juxtaposition with the Chief Magistrate. It was impossible, of course, for any one to say more to the President than to pass the compliments of the season; as the pressure of arriving guests, coming in the packed stream as resistless as that of Niagara, apparently forced all before it to push ahead and keep moving.

The pressure of the crowd went hard here and there with the toggery of a lady or gentleman, and at times with toes or persons. Indeed, for five minutes we were well-nigh smothered between two-dowager-looking elderly ladies, who were as sadly perplexed on causing us so much misery for the instant, as we were under the infliction."

We know of nothing like New Year's day in the President's house, as an exemplar of the true spirit of our institutions. All were on a level there as to their rights, and the hospitality with which they were received and treated; our friends, who retail butter or potatoes in the Centre market, very properly holding their heads quite as high as the foreign ministers and United States senators, in whose midst they stood. We confess to great pride in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, whose citizens made up the mass of this vast concourse, as the leading impression made on our mind by the hour's display there. A more intelligent, courteous, and truly respectable company was never collected under one roof.

BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS. The Chaldean's and Egyptians' year was dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the Epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date their year from the 16th of July. Dremschild, or Gemschild, King of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event, he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmun begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service in the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the moon at the vernal equinox. The Mohammedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first of March. Under the Carlovingians, it began on Christmas day. And under the Capetians on Easter day. The ecclesiastical begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian Calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabian astronomer. The Dutch, and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752; after which our year commenced on the 1st of January.

COLLECTOR REDFIELD. We hear that the first name on the list of those recommending Daniel S. Dickinson for a place in the Cabinet last winter, was that of Heman J. Redfield.

THE FEAR OF DEATH. From the advance sheets of "The Art of prolonging Life"—in press by Ticknor, Reed & Fields:

No kind of fear is attended with more unhappiness than the fear of death. He who is subject to it dreads something which is totally unavoidable, and against which we can never be a moment secure. He enjoys pleasure with trembling and anxiety; he denies himself everything, because everything may be the vehicle of death; and by this everlasting apprehension of losing life, he loses it in reality. No one who feared death ever attained to great age.

Love life and fear not death! is a command of prophecy, the only true frame of life to become happy and old; for, whoever fears death may bid farewell to happiness. To him no enjoyment is pure; every pleasure is poisoned with the idea of death; he is always like a malefactor pursued; the enemy is continually at his heels; and yet there are an immense number of people who are not able to banish from them this disease of the mind. For the benefit of these I shall here lay down some rules, which, though they may not display much metaphysical acuteness, I can recommend as good preservatives against the fear of death; and which I know by experience to have been effectual.

1. Let a man make himself familiar with the idea of death. He alone, in my opinion, is happy, who has so often and in so undaunted a manner, looked this unavoidable enemy in the face, that by a long custom it has at length become to him a matter of indifference. How much do those deceive themselves who imagine they have found, in banishing the thoughts of death, the best remedy for the fear of it. Before they are aware, amidst the most lively enjoyment will this idea rush upon them, and derange them the more, the less they are acquainted with it. In a word, I can call those alone fortunate who have carried this custom so far, that in the moment of joy they can think of death without being depressed; and my readers may believe me, for I assert it on my own experience, that, by often dwelling upon this idea, and moderating its appearances, we shall at length acquire a wonderful indifference respecting it.

Let us only turn our attention to soldiers, sailors and miners. Where shall we find men more contented and happy, more susceptible of every joy? And for what reason? Because, by their continual approach to death, they have learned to despise it. He who no longer fears death is alone free; there is nothing else that can fetter his senses, disturb him, or render him unhappy. His soul is filled with exalted and undaunted courage, which strengthens the vital power, and which is, therefore, a positive means of removing this fear.

This custom is attended also with some concomitant circumstances, which are undoubtedly of no little importance. It is an excellent help to enable one to continue honest and virtuous. On every occasion of doubt, when the question arises whether an action be right or wrong, let a man think only on the last hour of his life, and ask himself, wouldst thou then do so? wilt thou then wish to have acted so? Innocence is certainly that happy state, that enjoyment of life, which can enable a man to think on death without terror. If a man harbor enmity or revenge against another; if he entertain a wish of avenging an injury done to him, let him only reflect on that hour, and on the state in which his thoughts will then be, and I engage that his ideas of enmity and revenge will immediately forsake him. The reason is, that, by thus changing the theatre of action, all those little selfish objects by which we are usually guided are removed; everything at once appears in its proper point of view, under its just proportion; the deception vanishes, and nothing remains but what is real.

2d. Many fear death much less than the operation of dying. People here form the most singular conception of the last struggle, the separation of the soul from the body and the like. But this is all void of foundation. No man certainly ever felt what death is; and as insensibly as we enter into life, equally insensibly do we leave it. The beginning and the end are here united. My proofs are as follows: First, men can have no sensation of dying; for to die, means nothing more than to lose the vital power; and it is the vital power by which the soul communicates sensation to the body. In proportion as the vital power increases, we lose the power of sensation, and of consciousness; and we cannot lose life, without at the same time, or rather before, losing our vital sensation, which requires the assistance of the tenderest organs.

We are taught also by experience, that all those whoever passed through the first stage of death, and were again brought to life, unanimously asserted that they felt nothing of dying, but sunk at once in a state of insensibility. Let us not be led into a mistake by the convulsive throbs, the rattling in the throat, and the apparent pangs of death, which are observed in many persons when in a dying state. These symptons are painful only to the spectator, and not to the dying, who are not sensible of them. The case here is the same as if one, from the dreadful contortions of a person in an epileptic fit, should form a conclusion respecting his internal feelings. From what affects us so much, he suffers nothing.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD OF 1853. M. Felix Arago, the French savan, Oct1; Gen. Sir F. Adam, British Army, Aug. 17; Hon. C. G. Atherton, U. S. Senator from N. H., Nov. 15; Senor Alaman, Mexican Minister, June 2; Col. W. W. S. Bliss, U. S. A., August 5; Tristam Burgess of Rhode Island, Oct. 13; Brig. Gen. Childs, U. S. A., at Tampa, Oct. 5; Mrs. Elizabeth Cass, (wife of Gen. Cass,) Nov. 31; Bransby Cooper, surgeon, London, Aug. 18; Adm. Sir George Cockburn, R. N., Aug. 19; Jonas Chickering of Boston, Dec. 8; Gen. Sir Neil Douglass, B. A., September 1; Vice Admiral Dacres, R. N., Dec. 7; Mrs. Abigail Fillmore, (wife of ex-President,) March 30; Hon. John B. Gibson of Pa., Sup. Court, May 3: Marshal Haynus, Vienna, March 14; Ex-Chief Justice Jones, N. Y., Aug. 9; Wm. R. King, Vice President U. S., April 18; Gen. Felix Lacoste, French Consul-General, N. Y., Nov. 13; Com. Morgan, U. S. N., Washington, Jan. 5; Lord Melbourne, Eng., Jan. 24; Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, Nov. 13; General Michel Torena, Mexico, Sept. 7; Lt. Gen. Sir Charles J. Napier, B. A., Aug. 28; Mrs. Amelia Opie, novelist, Dec. 2; Lt. Gen. Sir K. Barry, B. A., Jan. 23; Wm. Peter, British Consul at Philad., Feb. 6; Judg T. M. Pettit, Phila., May 30; Major General Bennet Riley, U. S. A., June 9; Junius Smith of Astoria, N. Y., January 23; Lady Sale, authoress, Cape Town, July 6; Walter Scott Lockhart, Jan. 10; Gen. James Tallmadge, N. York, Sept. 29; Gen. Tornell, Mexico, Sept. 11; Earl of Tyrconnell, Ireland, February 1; Ludwig Tieck, German poet, April 28; Hon. Wm. Upham, U. S. Senator from Vermont, Jan. 14; Earl of Warwick; England, Aug. 10; John P. Wetherill, Phila., July 24; Grand Duke of Wehnar, Germany, July 8.

HORRORS OF WAR. Col. Sesuzier was one of the most efficient military officers in the French service under Napoleon, and from the Military Memoirs, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post translates the following from chapter IV., Battle of Austerlitz:

"At that moment in which the Russian army was making its retreat, painfully, but in good order, on the ice of the Lake, the Emperor Napoleon came riding at full speed towards the artilery; "You are losing time!" cried he; "Fire upon those masses!—they must be engulphed! fire upon the ice!" The order given remained unexecuted for ten minutes; in vain several officers and myself were placed on the slope of a hill to produce the greater effect; their balls and mine rolled upon the ice without breaking it up. Seeing that, I tried a simple method of elevating eight howitzers; the almost perpendicular fall of these heavy projeciles produced the desired effect. My method was followed immediately by the adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we buried 15,000 Russians and Austrians under the waters of the Lake."

SMALL POX IN DUPLIN COUNTY. We are pained to learn that the Small Pox has made its appearance on the North-East River in Duplin County. There have been many cases and several deaths from the disease. We learn that the first case of it was a Mr. Grady who recently went to Savannah, Ga., to take possession of some effects left by a relation who had died of Small Pox. Contact with some article of clothing used by the deceased is supposed to have communicated the disease. Our accounts represent the disease as spreading. Vaccination is very generally resorted to by the people of the neighborhood, and it is hoped in time to procure general exemption from the disease. *Fay. Car.*

ORANGE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Orange County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held in Hillsborough on yesterday, the following Schedule of Premiums, to be awarded at the first Annual Fair, in October next, was agreed upon, and directed to be published in your valuable paper.

It is expected that the Society will be able to award several hundred dollars in Premiums, which will be distributed among the selected articles according to their relative importance, and made known in due time.

J. W. NORWOOD, Chairman.

December 29th, 1853.

Schedule of Articles for which Premiums will be awarded.

CROPS, &C.

For the largest yield on an acre of the following crops: Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, Oats, Hay, Turnips, Sweet Potatoes, half an acre; Irish Potatoes, quarter of an acre.

For the best barrel of Flour from the smallest quantity of wheat.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, best Brood Mare, best thorough-bred Stallion, best thorough bred Brood Mare, best Colt under three years old, best Filly under three years old.

For the best Jack.

CATTLE.

For the best Bull, best Cow, best Bull of improved breed, best Bull Calf under two years, best Heifer Calf under two years, best lot of Fat Cattle, grass fed, not less than two.

HOGS.

For the best Boar, best Sow, best Boar of improved stock, best Sow of improved stock; best parcel of Pigs of the common stock, not less than six, and under six months old; best parcel of Pigs of improved stock, not less than six, and under six months old.

SHEEP.

Best Ram of improved stock, best Ewe of improved stock; best Ewe of common stock; best lot of Muttons, not less than three; best Lambs, not less than three.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best one of the following articles, viz: one horse Plough, two Horse Plough, Coulter, Harrow, Cultivator, Grain Cradle, Dung Fork, Hay Fork, Rake, Chopping Axe, Broad Axe, Hand Axe, Claw Hammer, pair of Iron Axletrees and Boxes, Eliptic Springs, Dung Shovel, Ditching Spade, Hung Grind Stone, Straw Cutter, Threshing Machine, Wheat Fan, Horse Rake, Ox Yoke, Pruning Hook, Sythe Snath, Axe Handle.

PLOUGHING MATCH, &C.

For the best Ploughing with any two Horse plough.

For the best Ploughman and Horses.

HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.

For the best set of Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Harness; the best side of Upper Leather, Sole Leather, and Harness Leather; the best Calf Skin, and Kik-skip; the best pair of Boots and Shoes; the best Saddle and Bridle.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

For the best and largest variety of Apples, and the best collection of Fruit Trees.

DAIRY, GARDEN, &C.

For the best Butter, not less than ten pounds; and best Cheese, not less than ten pounds.

For the best assortment of the largest table Vegetables, and the best ten pounds of Honey.

For the largest and best variety of Roses and Flowers.

For the best Bacon Hams.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, &C.

For the best Counterpane, best pair of Blankets, best Coverlet, best piece of heavy woolen Jeans, best piece of Linsey, best Table Cloth, best piece of Woolen Cloth for Negroes, best pair of Woolen Stockings, best Soap and proces of making, and the best ten pounds of Candles.

According to the law upon the subject, Premiums can be awarded only to articles which are of the growth, manufacture or product of the county.

All person exhibiting implements, will be expected to accompany them with the prices for which they can afford to furnish them.

Hillsborough Recorder.

THE ART OF GIVING PRESENTS. Gifts may be divided into several classes. There are gifts which are designed simply to testify affection or respect. There are others which are given as a delicate return for favors received. Some are intended to supply a want or to relieve distress. Others are given because they are expected. There are likewise gifts of reconciliation, and occasionally gifts of reproof.

It is not every one that knows how to give presents. It is a delicate art. Much has to be considered; as, for example, the relations which exist between the giver and receiver, circumstances and position, age, sex, vocation, tastes, character, time, and mode. But love is ingenious, and the presents which love suggests are generally of the right kind, and given in the right way.

No so those which are dictated by gratitude or charity, or cold respect, or desire to reprove.

The best thing for young men in boarding-houses to give to the household drudge, who lights their fire and "fixes" their room, is a dollar; or, if that be objected to, try two dollars. Let it be in coin.

The best thing for a merchant to bestow upon a clerk whom he respects and values, is—not a sum of money, but—an increase of salary. This is an excellent time of year for every one who employs others, to consider the condition, the services, the deserts of every individual in his employment, and to settle it with his conscience whether he is doing full justice, *fraternal* justice, to each.

The best thing to give to a utilitarian individual is something beautiful, and, according to *his* way of thinking, of no use. On the same principle, give a child who is morbidly fond of reading, not a book, but a doll, or a ball, or a knife, or a top. Also, give a very religious person something purely religious.

The best thing to give a teacher or a clergyman, is an order on a bookseller for twenty, fifty, a hundred, or five hundred dollars' worth of books. It is extraordinary what a passion teachers and clergymen have for accumulating books. Well, that is right. Books are their tools. Be careful about the order. Go to the bookseller first, pay the five hundred dollars, and send the receipt to the object of your generosity. Then he can select just such books as he wants.

The best thing to give an editor, is any number of new subscribers, from two to a thousand, and payment in advance.

The best thing to give to artist, is a commission to paint a picture.

The best things for the new city government to give to the people of this metropolis, are clean streets, free sidewalks, and a park. The city has done *its* duty in giving the present government its walking ticket.

The best thing to give to your enemy, is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that makes her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience. *Home Journal.*

Goldsborough now has but one Hotel, Mrs. Griswold's which is known every where. This is a very large and commodious building, and presents an exterior unsurpassed for appearance by any other wood building in the State, and to its exterior, every thing connected with it, bears a conformity, and since the discontinuance of Mrs. Borden's Hotel, it stands without a rival in the State. Mr. R. J. Gregory, has in part, become proprietor of this establishment. In his behalf, we take the greatest pleasure in saying, that he, together with his excellent Clerk, D. G. Lougee, Esq., exercises every care and attention, which the most troublesome and particular would require. By the way, the travel through this place is immense. We see that the arrivals at this house alone, to say nothing of the other hotel, which has been very great, was last year nearly six thousand.—*N. C. Republican.*

FESTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON. Gen. Armstrong, of the Union newspapers, gave a sumptuous banquet to the force employed in his office—about 150 persons—on New Year's day. The tables were spread in the printing office.

John C. Rives, of the Globe, gave an entertainment to his friends in Jackson Hall.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1853.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

One of the most interesting and important documents of the present session of Congress, is the report submitted to the Senate, on Wednesday last, by Judge Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories, in regard to a Territorial Government for Nebraska. This report shall appear at length in our next. As the Washington Union says: "This subject has been looked to with serious apprehensions, in consequence of the supposition that it might fearfully revive the slavery agitation. Mr. Douglas was fully impressed with the importance and delicacy of the issue involved, and has devoted the full powers of his capacious mind to its investigation. He has arrived at conclusions which seem to us to be unassailable. He plants himself resolutely upon the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement—not final merely as to the Territories then in dispute, but final as to all future legislation for territorial governments. Adopting this as the basis of his action, he has applied the great pacific principles of the Compromise measures of 1850 to the bill for organizing the Nebraska Territory. He goes further, and extends the provisions of the fugitive slave law to the Territories. The reasoning of Judge Douglas strikes our mind as unanswerable, and we indulge the confident hope that the propositions submitted by him will be unhesitatingly confirmed by Congress. They present a practical test of the sincerity of the covenant entered into by the democratic party at Baltimore. If the principles of the Compromise, as brought forward in the Nebraska bill, are sustained by the united democratic votes of senators and representatives, all doubt as to the final expulsion of the slavery question from the democratic organization will be put to rest. We may then gladly proclaim the national democracy a unit, and repose confidently upon the conviction that the federal Union is safe. We commend Mr. Douglas' report not only for the ability with which it is prepared, but for the sound, national, Union-loving sentiments with which it abounds. We shall publish the report in our next issue." This, be it remembered, is the language of the organ of President Pierce. The Nebraska question is one of difficulty; the abolitionists are mustering their forces, and endeavoring to exclude slavery from the Territory. A number of slaves are already there, and the abolitionists fear that the inhabitants, in instituting a State government, will establish the institution. They appeal to the obligation of the Missouri compromise, but in vain. Col. Benton, threatens, but his threats amount to nothing. Judge Douglas, true to the compromise of 1850, and to the rights of the slaveholding States, makes his report, and all the weight of the administration of General Pierce is at once thrown in favor of it.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The position assumed by this journal, some time since, that the Compromise of 1850, being a new compact and treaty between the North and the South on the subject of slavery, necessarily abrogated every previous arrangement of a conflicting character, that in consequence the settlement of 1820 is of no obligation and effect, has been affirmed by Mr. Douglas in his able report, and sanctioned by the Administration in emphatic language. The abolitionists will undoubtedly oppose the principle with all their power, and in the event of defeat, they will have recourse to the expedient of a positive enactment in exclusion of slavery. The representatives of the South, reinforced by executive influence, will triumph, and we will not despair of the admission of another slave State. Nebraska is rapidly filling up with a slave-holding population, and in all probability the citizens, in instituting a State government, will sanction the system of negro slavery. And thus something will be accomplished towards a restoration of the legitimate power of Southern institutions. There is no region of this vast continent where the wealth of nature has been distributed in more abundant measure than in Nebraska. Salubrity of climate, variety of vegetable production, and fertility of soil, make an inviting region to the emigrant. It is an important conquest for the South.

In enumerating those who deserve well of the South in regard to the Nebraska question, it would be gross injustice to omit the name of Judge Douglas. This report gives him an additional claim to the confidence of the South and the admiration of the country."

The Editor of the South-Side Democrat, Mr. Banks, writing from Washington, Jan. 4, says:

"I spent last evening with the "little giant." He was alone and talked unreservedly on public matters. Few Statesmen by their conversation have ever impressed me as favorably. There is a captivating frankness and boldness and straight forward independence about Judge Douglas rarely to be met with in politicians, especially those who have attained the same degree of eminence as himself. He is singularly imbued with that quality which nearly all of them lack—firmness. He never shrinks from responsibility, rather courts it and often shoulders it unnecessarily. His conscience and his judgment appear to be the motive power of his actions. He accordingly never experiences the trepidation and uneasiness of the time server who anxiously awaits the rise the rise or fall of the popular mercury. No man who converses with Douglas, who even socially gladiates with him, can help being struck with his wonderful originality of mind—his power of argumentation—his remarkably fertile and suggestive intellect—his terse and epigramatic expression.

He read me a bill which he had drawn, as chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, relative to the organization of Nebraska. It is ably written and is a type of himself. There is no shuffling—no ingeniously contrived terms which can be made to mean one thing in latitude north, and another in latitude south, and a third at the equator—no mollifying plaster about the evils of slavery in the abstract, by way of greasing the bill for free-soil throats—on the contrary, he marches straight up to the question and stands square upon it. The bill unequivocally declares that the Missouri Compromise has been superseded by the acts of 1850, and puts Nebraska upon the same basis with Utah and New Mexico—removing all restrictions upon the rights of the slaveholder. It acknowledges the binding force of those measures in their application to all territory to be hereafter acquired, and utterly repudiates the idea that they were made simply for a term of years, or as a mere settlement of questions then pending. The bill goes a bow-shot farther, and with a view of giving certain gentlemen (who have, since its passage, disclaimed so much about the fugitive slave law, but who, at the time of the taking of the vote, were unfortunately ill or out of the Senate) an opportunity of gratifying their wishes, it applies the requirements of the law to the Territory of Nebraska.

The bill in short aims to take the whole subject of slavery out of the halls of Congress and throw it back where it legitimately belongs, to the people of the states and territories.

He submitted it in the Senate to-day. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed. He will call it up in the course of a few days for consideration, when, in the language of one of the cabinet, it is destined to raise the "tallest sort of a storm." But there is no doubt as to the result. The bill will be adopted, and will constitute the basis and policy for future legislation on this subject.

I have no doubt also as to the position of the administration. It will and must sustain the bill. The Southern democratic party expect it. They have reason to expect it. The administration cannot and will not disappoint them. It is the first practical question relating to slavery that has arisen. They must be "up to the occasion."

Col. Benton will oppose it vehemently in the House. He has already commenced growling and threatening. He says: "They DARE not disturb the Missouri Compromise."

A BUGLE BLAST FROM GUILFORD.

The last Greensborough Patriot contains the proceedings of a Whig meeting recently held in that place to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention. The preamble and resolutions were introduced by John A. Gilmer, Esq. They may be regarded, under the circumstances, as *the* Whig manifesto of the day. The man, the occasion, and the County all unite to stamp them thus. They occupy one column and a half in the Patriot, a considerable portion thereof being in the way of preamble; which said preamble teems with many things against the "locofocos"—as Mr. Gilmer politely terms them—calculated, as we may well believe he thought, to overset, demolish, exterminate them. We feel bound to declare, however, that we survived it; and not only that, but the resolutions; and not only the resolutions, but the apprehensions they were expected to occasion.

We do not perceive, after all, that this manifesto amounts to as much as one put forth by a Whig meeting in the same County, under similar auspices, some six years ago, in which it was predicted that the Sub-Treasury would destroy the Banks—our own State Banks among others—and that the ascendency of Democratic principles would injure and distress the country generally. *That* declaration of principles, coupled with such notes of warning, returned only to "plague the inventors"—for the Sub-Treasury, the Tariff, and Democratic policy generally were continued, and still exist; and the people, instead of having set their faces and raised their voices against them, have recently declared by the mouths of twenty-seven sovereignties their cordial approval of, and their unshaken confidence in them. And so it will be, now and hereafter.

The first paragraph of this preamble revives the old slander that the Democrats have said that "those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break"; the second alludes to a metallic currency and to the "pet Banks"—charges that millions were lost to the government by them, and thousands were made bankrupts, "inducing the passage of a bankrupt law by Congress for their relief"; the third alleges that the Democrats "have failed to redeem the pledges and promises they made when advocating the Sub-Treasury," for that the government and the Banks have not been divorced; the fourth advances the rather surprising idea that the Democrats have acted inconsistently in not urging the Sub-Treasury system in the administration of State governments; the fifth endeavors to produce the impression that President Pierce is in favor of a Tariff for protection, because he recommends an enlargement of the free list and a reduction of the present tariff; the sixth refers to the compromise of 1850—to Van Buren and "negro testimony"—to the Buffalo platform—to Gen'l. Cass and 1848, and to many things irrelevant and far-fetched, and which, jumbled together as they are, are calculated to excite the risibles even of Talcott Burr; the seventh relates to the public lands—complains that seventeen millions of these lands were "*snapped up*"—that's the expression, reader—last year by the new States, and that six millions were "*devoured*" last year by military bounty warrants; and then we have the Resolutions, fourteen in number, the first one of which declares that the Guilford Whigs there assembled "have *increased* confidence in the integrity of the Whig party and in Whig principles"; the second announces the old Federal doctrine on the subject of the public lands, takes ground against grants to the new States, and claims a share for North Carolina; the third claims "the passage of the charter of the late United States Bank" as a "Republican measure"—approves it, and rejoices that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was a very good Bank, and of course, quite harmless; the fourth expresses the belief that the Whigs were right in advocating the Bank, in opposing the removal of the deposites and what is called the "war" on "the then existing currency," but admits at the same time that "business and affairs" under the "new system are moving prosperously on," and that, therefore, it is well enough not to advocate a Bank *now*; the fifth is inclined to approve "*any*" fiscal "system that remains permanent," but complains of the government for locking up so many millions in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury! as if the Banks would not do the same if this money were in their possession; the sixth takes ground for a "fair discrimination in favor of American industry"; the seventh proposes a hearty co-operation "with all men, North and South, who will honestly agree and stand with us on the Compromise of 1850"—to which we cordially subscribe, and affirm this is just what President Pierce has been and is now doing; the eighth alleges that the President and Cabinet have interfered in State elections; the ninth relates to the resources of the State and favors a "prudent and judicious system of internal improvements"—to which we also cordially subscribe; the tenth takes the ground that "the *only* republican and American mode of framing or amending the Constitution of a free people is by a Convention directly from the people themselves, and independent of party considerations"; the eleventh admits that the legislative mode is Constitutional, but expresses opposition to it; the twelfth was intended to be important, but is so obscure that we give it in full, in order that we may have the aid of our readers in ascertaining clearly what the whole of it means:

"*Resolved*, That we favor and are anxious for many of the amendments proposed; but confess that we prefer their failure to the loss of a great fundamental principle of freedom, and by precedent have entailed on the people of the State for years the expenses, troubles, and excitement growing out of a succession and series of constitutional amendments by legislative enactment, of which we have already had some little foretaste."

Those who voted for that resolution must have voted very *understandingly*. We question if Mr. Gilmer fully comprehends its drift and meaning himself. We call on the "Patriot" for light on the subject.

We shall allude hereafter to some of the points presented and endeavored to be maintained in these resolutions.

We take this occasion again to urge upon our Democratic friends the propriety and importance of holding meetings and appointing delegates to the State Convention. Our opponents, it is apparent, are rousing their forces and making preparations for a vigorous canvass. It will not do for us to count with too much confidence on our strength; if we would retain the State, and perpetuate to the people the blessings they are enjoying under the influence of Democratic principles, we must exert ourselves as aforetime—meet the adversary at every point, and drive him from the field. We can, and we believe we will. Every thing, both at Washington and at home, unites to cheer us on in the good work—both administrations are acceptable and popular—the people are with us, because our principles are their principles, and our cause is therefore theirs; and if we should fail under such circumstances, we shall incur not only our own regrets but the just reproaches of of friends throughout the Union.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot complains that the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad do not locate the workshops at that place.

THE "STATESMAN."

As our readers who do not see the "Statesman" may expect us to notice the first number, we have presented below, in parallel columns, certain extracts from that paper, leaving them to judge for themselves. True, these extracts are not in precisely the order in which they appear in the "Statesman," but they are correct; and we do not conceive that our arrangement of them materially impairs either their beauty or consistency. The Editor is a ready writer. If the "Statesman"

> "Wires in and wires out,
> Leaving the people still in doubt,
> Whether the snake that made the track,
> Is going in or coming back"—

it is not our fault.

"STATESMAN" JAN. 7, 1854.	"STATESMAN," Jan. 7, 1854.
We do not hold General Pierce, or any one man or President, responsible for it. This "unjust, unequal and impolitic" donation of alternate sections of land for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Railroads in the new States, and not in the old States, which has thus far carried the Democracy to sea, began long before his day. The Federal Government is committed to it by every President who has swayed its powers since the days of Jefferson. The present Administration has declared it to be the "SETTLED POLICY" of the country.	To check this shameful robbery of the public property of all the States; to restore equality; to compel a return to the good old Democratic doctrine; to remedy this monstrous disease, which drains for the benefit of the new States our life-blood and population, we adopt the platform of the Democratic party in the last Legislature of North Carolina, precisely as it is contained in the Resolution of Mr. Brunn, voted for by them.
Hence it is, we are told, that the policy of Give! Give! is the settled policy;—that the TREASURE of the States has usurped the very name and rights of a "Proprietor" of the Public Lands. Hence it is that the common property of all and each of the States is absorbed and squandered and not held.	Reckless folly to achieve personal end; to vindicate personal spite, may on either side, exasperate anew the sources of division—strife may be meditated or made. We shall not counte[nance] encourage or invite them. We are a stranger to the miserable intestinal broil. Let them be pe ce and harmony—we appeal to Democrats of all views.
We propose "TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF A FAIR AND EQUITABLE PORTION OF SAID LANDS TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WHICH, WHEN SO APPROPRIATED, SHALL BE APPLIED AS THE LEGISLATURE MAY DIRECT."	We are therefore, in good faith, bound to oppose any party, of whatever name, composed, which favors the [the lands] general distribution among all the States their partial donation to of them only.
Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue but to grow worse, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.	A grave error, not to say of it now with harshness, been committed by the position, that we have represented others of the democratic party in this or been ourself at any willing to be regarded as qualifiedly in favor of the nation or distribution of Public Lands among States, or any other doctrine. We are not distributionists. This is not tribution organ," but the ry reverse.
Here, humanity is shocked by the spectacle of human beings, crazed and poor, pining in cells and stalls and cages—penned up like wild beasts—shut up from the gladsome light of Heaven and all healing influences, their piercing maniac cries lacerating the hearts of the citizen and dishonoring the State;—while there, the General government indirectly provides well-ordered hospitals, the comforts of society, and proper medical treatment for the insane.	Let us unite—forbearance—forgive. We have exercise to peril by continued discord or internal dissension—"a house divided against itself must fall."
The power "*to dispose of*" the Public Lands being explicitly declared in the Constitution the exercise of the power is a question of policy both as to the time and the mode.	The lands are to be "disposed of" and not to be squandered, they are to be sold, and to be given away.
The distribution of the Public Lands being a question of the most absorbing interest, we believe it should be at once met and settled.	It will not cause a breath's difference in creed. The authorities both ways. It is an unsettled question. It therefore a serious make it the cause of ganization and division summer. We certainly not intend to repeat blunder.
Believing as we do, that it has become the settled policy of Congress to squander the Public Lands, we adopt the patriotic language of Mr. Dobbin, and say, that "all of North Carolina's sons both whigs and Democrats should protest and demand North Carolina's share of the public domain."	We ask leave to be stood as repeating the claimer now. Our are, and will remain, ed. According to our of the Resolution, the cratic party in North na are pledged to disposition of the main, except by and to pay the and the expenses cral Government.
Believing that the platform adopted by the late Baltimore convention contains the Democratic creed they [the Editors] expect cordially to sustain the present Administration, trusting that the policy adopted by those who compose it, will be regulated by the cardinal doctrines of the American Democracy.	Unfortunately for North Carolina, the Platform, adopted in following month, avoids question, and by the tion of the Democratic ple to the *present* directly sanctions of the Western Democracy. We see and feel that sition is opposed to well as our interests.
Let all the Old States make similar demands, and a coalition will be formed sufficiently powerful to restore the Democratic policy, or to obtain a more fair and equal division. If this be to *educate* Distribution, then we are Distributionists.	We prefer to be ti-distributionists squanderers.
This is, however, a new question. It is one with which Whigs and Democrats, as such, have nothing to do. It is a question of State Rights. It is a protest and demand which, rising above party, shall unite "all of North Carolina's sons, both Whigs and Democrats," in one invincible phalanx.	We style it, in the Prospectus, the "old wise policy." We willing to change it.
The Editor of this paper never was a Whig, and with his present sentiments never can be one. The Whig party and he, neither in the past, or in the future, have had, or ever will have, anything in common, save that common love of country which should animate every breast.	The propagation principles of our duty at this peculiarly

If this is not as clear as *mud*, then we are to know what is.

> "Orator Puff had two tones to his voice,
> The one squeaking thus, and the other so."

We take occasion to add just two things: We entertain friendly feelings for the Editor, personally. These feelings

BENNETT'S LAND BILL.

There are already a considerable number of bills before Congress to divide the public lands and to grant them out to new States. The leading measure appears to be the bill of Mr. Bennett, of New York—the same gentleman who introduced the celebrated bill of last session, which passed the House but failed to get through the Senate. We copy as follows from the House proceedings of Tuesday last:

"The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bennett's land bill, granting 150,000 acres for each Senator and Representative of all the States, and to the Western States from one million to a million and a half, in addition; the Western States to use their land for rail roads, and the old States for rail roads or schools.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the laying on the table.

Mr. Bennett raised a point of order, insisting that his motion to refer the bill to the committee on public lands took precedence.

The Speaker over-ruled the point.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, withdrew his motion to lay on the table, at the request of Mr. McMullen, who desired to know if Mr. Bennett would accept of the following amendment: "That the committee on public lands inquire into the expediency of setting apart the proceeds of the sales of the public lands appropriating the same to the repairs and building up of the navy, and the surplus, if any, to the annual support of the navy, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

This land question, he said, has given rise to a great deal of discussion. He desired the subject to be referred to the committee on public lands. When they make a report he thought there would be no difficulty in defeating the bill.

Mr. Bennett had no objection to the instructions, but as this bill embraced matters of great magnitude, he hoped it would be referred. He said this bill is not precisely that of the last session, although it asserts the principle that all the States have an equal interest in the public lands.

There are now forty or fifty applications for lands to be used for railroad purposes before the committee on public lands. Lands are granted for almost all purposes to Western States and yet those grants are considered constitutional, but they are not so considered when the old States are to be benefitted. He intended to demonstrate a future day, that notwithstanding the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public lands have cost much more than we have ever received from them.

Mr. Clingman thought Mr. McMullen's propopositiion an evasive one, and suggested that he modify it so as to cause the committee to inquire into the propriety of putting it out of the power of Congress to grant lands for rail road and all other purposes.

Mr. McMullen was of the opinion that his resolution covered that point. By the measure he proposed, all the States would share alike in the public lands.

Mr. Bennett resuming, said, his bill did not give as much land to the old as to the new States, but asserted the general principle that all are interested in the public domain.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois moved the bill be laid on the table. Negatived by yeas 62, nays 90.

The bill was referred to the committee on public lands, and Mr. McMullen's instructions were refused."

We trust that all bills to divide the lands or to squander them on particular States, will be defeated. What the people of the old States expect is, a "prudent proprietorship" over the lands by the general government; and consequently no grant to the new States except in cases where the reserved sections will sell (as the result of improvements) for as much as the granted and reserved sections together.

We have the fullest confidence that the President will inflexibly maintain the doctrine on this subject advanced in his late annual message.

THE MAILS.

We continue to hear complaints of the irregularity of the mails in this State. We trust contractors will, in every instance, be ruled to a prompt and faithful compliance with their contracts. A friend writes us as follows from Old Town, Forsythe:

"I have to complain that we do not get your paper until Sunday evening. The contractor who runs the road to Wythe court-house, and who ought to wait till the Raleigh mail arrives at Salem, does not do so. He has now failed seven times. Formerly, when he waited, he brought your paper here on Thursday evening. Ought not this to be altered?"

We call the attention of the contractor on this route to this matter.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION—THE HOUSE SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT. On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Cutting, of New York, called up the resolution offered by him the day before, asking for the correspondence between Secretary Guthrie and Mr. Bronson. This was regarded as the beginning of a movement against the administration; and after some debate the resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 104, nays 66.

The position of the administration on this New York question, as upon all others, is impregnable. The factious may assail and denounce, but the people are with President Pierce and his Cabinet; and the House of Representatives, we are gratified to know, responds cordially and as in duty to the popular sentiment and confidence.

A TRIMMER.

Such a character, whether in private or public life, is of but little service to any one or any cause, and is to be avoided by all candid and honest men.

The people of this country, who have been so frequently deceived by politicians, cling with tenacity to those whom they have tried and who have never failed them in moments of difficulty or alarm. Inconsistency is, with them, but another name for disingenuousness or dishonesty; and in this they are not far wrong. If deceived once, in a matter of principle, they hesitate long before bestowing their confidence again.

Honesty is, after all, the best policy in every thing. The trimmer, who tacks to every breeze, and arranges his sails so as to touch at every point where he may hope for advantage or profit, must encounter breakers, sooner or later, and be dashed to pieces upon them.

CONSUL TO LONDON. The Richmond Enquirer says the President contemplates the removal of George N. Sanders from the position of Consul at London. Sanders has involved himself, to some extent, in the schemes of revolutionists and conspirators in London, and is a regular correspondent of the New York Herald.

GOOD RUNNING. Notwithstanding the heavy snow, the cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Road reached here at half-past six on Sunday, in time to save the mail, having left Weldon about three o'clock.

The mails which were behind, were all brought up on Sunday evening.

GEN. HOUSTON. During General Houston's recent visit to Nashville, Tenn., he was received by both Houses of the Legislature with the consideration due to his eminent services and position. A number of members of the Legislature and citizens called on him at his lodgings.

SNOW. We had quite a heavy fall of snow for this latitude, on Saturday night last. It was about a foot in depth. Of course it was much deeper further north.

MR. MCCLELLAND. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McClelland, is a man of middle age, a successful politician, and quite devoted to business of his office, which is extensive and requiring much labor.

COTTON.

The following circular, says the Charleston Mercury, is from a highly respectable and intelligent source, and is worthy of the consideration of those interested in our great staple:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9th.

The great falling off in receipts and shipments of Cotton as compared with last year, keep our market very steady, a fair demand being daily experienced, at full prices, particularly for the medium grades of American; but a dull and spiritless feeling continues to prevail. The stock of ordinary grades is excessive, and but little improvement can be noted in them, beyond a somewhat increased demand of late; the Circulars enclosed give quotations, &c. to which please refer.

As we are now entered on a new season, it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks on the present position and prospects of the staple, so far as it is affected by the state of trade on this side; and, we may state, that we commence the present season under auspices quite different to the last, when everything was favorable to the onward prosperity of trade, and a progressive increase in the consumption of all articles of cotton manufacture. This year we are less favorably circumstanced. The commerce of the country has been for some time depressed, by apprehensions of an European war, arising out of the Turkish question,—food is over 50 per cent. dearer,—and consumption of Cotton diminished, from the mills in several important manufacturing towns being closed for the past two months in consequence of the operative "strike," and a falling-off in the home consumption, on account of the great advance in the prices of food; besides which, the advices from some of our most important markets do not encourage the hope of an immediate improvement in the demand for manufa tures. China being in a state of revolution business is almost at a stand still, and stocks of British Manufactures accumulating there, so that the prospects of a resumption of demand from that quarter seem remote. The accounts from the Bombay and Calcutta Markets, too, are rather unsatisfactory, and from the Continent of Europe, and the Mediterranean, we cannot, from the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, calculate on a demand equal to what we experience under more favorable circumstances.

The foregoing will account for a smaller crop than last year's producing so little effect on our market, for, in the altered position of trade, and in view of the political movements the coming year may bring forth, a crop of about three millions bales is considered as sufficient for the wants of the world, equally with 3¼ millions last year. The maintenance of as high a scale of prices with you, therefore, rests on no solid foundation; the prosperity of last year's business was, in a great measure, frustrated by prices opening too high, and continuing so throughout the season, and those interested in that crop will have found out before this that it cost two cents per lb. too much. The change in our prospects this year, however, should have its due influence in reducing them to a scale, which, whilst it remunerates the planter, will leave some margin to shippers and importers, to guard against the obstacles at present unfavorably influencing us.

It is not our intention in these remarks to discourage business, but merely to call the attention of shippers generally to the propriety of making a stand against high prices in the shipping parts, bearing in mind that a larger margin than usual may be required to meet the effects of war, and dear food and money, which, if they continue, must materially diminish consumption.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2. McCormick *vs.* Monroe, from Cumberland, was argued by Banks and Kelly for plaintiff appellant, and by Warren Winslow for defendant. Wooten *vs.* McClelland and Robinson, in Equity from Bladen, was argued by McDugald for complainant, and by Warren Winslow and Troy for defendant; decree for an account. Chancey *vs.* Baldwin, admr. from Columbus, was argued by McDugald and Banks for plaintiff appellant, and by Warren Winslow for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Fisher *vs.* Carroll, in Equity from Sampson, was argued by Warren Winslow for complainant, and by Person for defendant. J. P. Yates *et ux. vs.* Mark Cole *et ux. et al.* was argued by Kelly and Banks for complainant, and Warren Winslow for defendant.

FRIDAY. Jan. 6. Hart *vs.* Roper and Bostwick, in Equity from Richmond, argued by Kelly for complainant Banks for defendant. Smith *vs.* Kornegay, in Equity from Duplin, argued by Warren Winslow for complainant, and Reid for defendant. McRae *vs.* Leory ex'r. from New Hanover, argued by Troy for plaintiff, and Warren Winslow and Reid for defendant.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7. Buie *vs.* Bryan, in Equity from Moore, was argued by Kelly and Pearson for plaintiff and Reid and Haughton for defendant. Buie *vs.* Shipman, from Bladen, was argued by McDugald for plaintiff and Reid for Defendant. The State *vs.* Simpson, was argued by Attorney General for the State, and McDugald for defendant.

John T. C. Wiatt was re-elected Marshal for one year.

MONDAY, Jan. 9. Ingram *vs.* Hough, from Anson, was argued by Winston for plaintiff. The State *vs.* McIntire, from New Hanover, was argued by Attorney General for the State and Pearson for defendant. Bonner *vs.* Merchant's Steamboat Company, from Fayetteville, was argued by Miller for plaintiff and Winston for defendant.

COMING CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA. During the summer of 1854 must be fought in this State, not simply the old party battle between Whigs and Democrats, for ascendency in North Carolina. *That* contest has been pretty fully decided and few fears for the result of a renewed struggle need be entertained, since the whig party has been compelled, by the progress of public opinion, to abandon position after position, until Democratic policy upon all the old issues maintains undisputed dominion. But it must also be decided whether the Democratic party will remain true to itself—to its principles and its organization. Whether the citadel of Democratic faith which has bid defiance to all attacks from without, is to be betrayed by nominal supporters from within, or to stand proudly up, bearing its old unconquered banner.

It must be seen whether the South will support a national President, or will join in the clamor of his enemies among the disappointed office-hunters of New York. It must be seen whether Democrats in North Carolina will move as one man, and that man a true Democrat, or will allow themselves to be split up by disappointed and defeated aspirants to office, who have adopted the motto of "rule or ruin." It remains for the Democrats of this State to do their part. The ball will soon open. Let none of us be found wanting. *Wil. Journal.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. On Monday last, an election was held for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, which resulted in the choice of Warren Winslow, Esq., as Magistrate of Police. The Commissioners are:

Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
" " 2. Philemon Taylor.
" " 3. Joseph Arey.
" " 4. T. S. Lutterloh,
" " 5 A. A. McKethan.
" " 6. Wm. McLaurin.
" " 7. Wm. Warden.

Fay. Car.

The Natchez Free Trader says that three names are before the Democrats of that State for the U. S. Senatorship: Gov. A. G. Brown, Col. Jefferson Davis, and Gen. Quitman. The latter it appears to be the Free Trader's choice.

There are some deformities which attract no particular attention, but a man born without feet must necessarily be a no-to-rious character.

The amount of U. S. stocks redeemed during the last week was $609,700.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 0, 1854.

New Year at the Metropolis—Receptions at the President's and elsewhere—Snow and Sleighs—Judge Douglas and his Report—Judge Phelps in the Senate—Case of Hards and Softs in the House—Other matters and things.

Well, the old year has gone and the new one has come, and a perfect carnival has it been at Washington. Talk of Christmas in the South, and Thanksgiving at the North, but a new year's day at Washington eclipses them both. Every body seemed disposed to be happy—all in their holyday attire, with smiling looks welcomed each other with "a happy new year." Congress, of course, was adjourned. The houses of many were thrown open to friends, and the tables groaned beneath the weight of good things spread before them. The Maine liquor law was drowned for the day in oceans of Egg-Nogg, Apple Toddy and Roman Punch; and it would have joyed the Irish heart of Father Matthew himself to have witnessed the happy occasion.

The great point of attraction seemed to be the *White House*, as the mansion of the President is called. No President, since the government was formed, has ever had such a reception. Although the halls are spacious, and the East room extends from North to South of the building, yet, so dense was the crowd that on several occasions the doors had to be closed until one set gave way for another. The company entered the main door, and after passthrough, and paying their respects, they went out on a platform made from a window to the pavement. From 12 until 2 o'clock, one continued stream of living persons were seem passing, or *pressing* through, while the splendid Marine Band, with its enliving music urged their steps. The Corps of Foreign Ministers, in their gorgeous trappings, the Army and Navy officers, in full uniform, the gay attire of the fair sex with their lovely faces, the grave Senators, members of the House, and thousands of strangers, all combined, made the scene of much beauty and interest—one not soon to be forgotten. The receptions at the Houses of the Cabinet officers, though not so numerous, were cordial and interesting. We were gratified to see the spacious parlors of your countryman (Mr. Dobbin,) well garnished with the bright eyes and lovely forms of so many ladies, who were received with his accustomed urbanity. One of them in a smiling mood, is said to have repeated to a relative, who is about to be married, the lines of Sir Water Scott—

"And the bride-maidens whispered 'twere better by far,
We had matched our fair Cousin, with Young Lochivar."

Many others, as General Armstrong, Col. Benton, Mr. Rives of the Globe, Major Maury, had their houses open to their friends. To add to the scene, the snow was in order for fine sleighing, and it seems as if nature had joined in the universal holyday, and dressed herself as a lovely bride in white for the occasion. The merry sound of the bells, and bright sunshine all added to the beauty and enjoyments of the day.

But now the day of mirth has gone, and that of the workin g-day world has commenced. The members who had gone to enjoy the comforts of home, have returned, and Congress has commenced to work in good earnest.

Judge Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, has presented a report relative to the Nebraska Territory. This report displays the usual ability of the Little Giant, and proves his devotion to the true interest of the Union. His report will be printed in a few days, and I will forward you a copy, which will please you and your readers by its sound and statesmanlike character. The compromise is recognised as a finality, not only as to the present, but to all future legislation as to territorial governments. The provisions of the act of 1793 and of Sept. 1850, as to persons escaping from their masters is fully recogised, and appeals to the Supreme Court allowed on all questions involving the right to slaves without regard to the matter in controversy. The sincerity of members will now be tested, and it will be shown who are for the Union, and who are factionists and traitors. Judge Douglas has won for himself increased fame, by the soundness of his argument and the boldness with which his positions are maintained.

The Senate has before it an interesting question, as to the rigat of a Senator to a seat under the authority of the Governor, which whilom was mooted with you. Samuel S. Phelps was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Upham, Senator from Vermont, whose term of service will expire on 4th March, 1855. The Constitution (1st art., 3d sec.) says that the appointment, thus temporary, shall hold "until the next meeting of the Legislature, which *shall then* fill such vacancy." The Legislature of Vermont has met since, and has failed to make a choice, and adjourned. According to some, the powers of Mr. Phelps expired with the adjourni ng of the Legislature, for it was their duty to have filled the vacancy. This question will be very interesting. It is said, too, that Governor Foote has appointed D. A. Russel, late Auditor of Accounts, as Senator from Mississippi. These questions should be settled now, when no great detriment can arise. It might so happen, from a close state of parties, that one vote would be most important.

The Senate has referred the Pacific Rail Road question to a select committee on motion of Mr. Gwinn by a decided vote, thus evincing their appreciation of the deep importance of the question, and the absolute and urgent necessity for this important work. That it *will be* done all wish and believe, but *how* it is to be done, none can conjecture.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

In the House much business has been commenced, and the elements have become more settled. It has been fondly hoped by our Whig friends that some outbreak was on hand; and that our party was in a most discordant state. But their "wish was father to the thought." One of the Whig meetings in North Carolina charged upon the Administration an officious intermedling with State politics, and instanced the case of Judge Bronson. You will recollect that in my first letter the idea was ridiculed of any serious cause of disaffection towards General Pierce. This was instanced by the prompt and efficient organization of the House, under the old and tried officers. The Sentinel has in vain groaned over this removal of the Collector. The New York Herald with its accustomed audacity has demanded the removal of the Cabinet, and the penny liners of the federal hacks have been most anxious to create the opinion that the administration had not the confidence of the country or of Congress. By the emphatic vote of the House, on yesterday, on the *Hard* resolution of Mr. Cutting, of New York, this idle hope has disappeared, and the party presents an undivided front in the hour of trial. The House, by a vote of 104 to 66, decided to lay the whole question on the table. The resolution was simply one for information and correspondence between the Treasury and Judge Bronson. While many do not think that any correspondence was politic, yet it was a matter which could not lead to any legislative action in the House, and of no possible benefit to the country.

The bill also from the Senate, making the Assistant Secretary of Treasury, a Presidential and Senatorial appointment is yet before the House. This officer is one of importance and a high salary. Every office of a similar grade is conferred by the President and Senate, and to deny to the President this right implies a want of confidence. It is believed it will pass; although most powerful efforts are made to prevent it. It is urged that it is legislating on individual cases. If principles, just and true, should benefit or injure, that is not the question. Is it right?—is it proper?—is it constitutional?—if so no one can complain.

Your fellow-citizens, Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, and Mr. Avery, of Burke, both members of your last House of Commons, were observed in the House of Representatives to-day, on a visit, in this season of enjoyment, to this scene of political excitement, which doubtless, is germane to their tastes.

There is a rumor in town that General Gadsden has negotiated a treaty with Santa Anna for a large portion of Mexico, and giving fifty millions of dollars. This needs confirmation; although it is confidently asserted that the treaty is now in this City. But I will advise you in my next. The present session is destined to be of great importance, and I will try to keep you fully and faithfully advised. The Pacific Railroad; the Mexican treaty; the Cuba question; the annexation of the Sandwich Islands; the Koszta question; opening of the Amazon; Naval reform; Public Land Distribution, and many others deeply interesting will be before Congress, and in which your readers will take a deep interest.

LITTLE DAVY.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in the East—the allied Fleets entered the Black Sea—the Alliance between Russia and Persia—more Skirmishing—France and England—the Chinese War—State of the markets, &c.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, with dates from Liverpool to the 24th of December, seven days later than preqious advices.

The steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

Mr. Soule had fought a duel with the Marquis of Turgot, the French Minister, and young Soule had also fought with the Duke of Alba. Nobody damaged.

Severe weather had been experienced along the Irish coast, and many vessels had been wrecked. The ship Niagara was ashore near Wexpool, but her cargo and 150 passengers had been saved. The ship Pollock, from Mobile, was at Queenstown, damaged.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Turks say that Russia has induced Persia to declare war against Turkey, and to place 80,000 troops at the Czar's disposal, by a promise to remit the debt due by Persia to Russia, and to restore the territory in dispute between them.

Turkey had forbidden the exportation of grain.

The allied fleets had at last entered the Black sea, leaving three ships of each squadron to guard Constantinople, Their supposed destination was the great Russian Naval Depot of Sebastopol. The Czar having frequently declared that entry of the fleets into the Black sea would be equivalent to a declaration of war, the withdrawal of the Russian ministers fro n London and Paris was immediately looked for.

Further skirmishing had occurred along the Danube. The Russians attacked Kalafat on the 4th, but were repulsed after great cornage.

On the 13th two Russian steamers, with gun boats, attacked Matschinic.

An insurrection had taken place at Crimea in favor of Turkey. The provinces of Kheran and Tauris had been put ander martial law by the Russians.

The Turkish army had crossed the Georgian frontiers, and marched upon Triflis. They were welcomed every where by the Georgians.

The Turkish forces were occupying Erivan, which was abandoned by the Russians on their approach.

The report of the Turkish defeat at Alhalzik was doubted, although the battle fought there on the 26th was accompanied with very considerable slaughter.

The rupture between Persia and England happened anterior to the declaration of war by Persia against Turkey, occasioned by an insult to the British embassy.

The British Consul at Jassti had retired from the principalities.

The Russian Government has ordered that all foreigh merchant ships, going into the Ottoman ports of the Black Sea, carrying munitions of war, shall be seized, although under neutral flags.

ENGLAND. The English Cabinet met on the 23rd. Sir George Gray had declined the offer of the Home Secretaryship.

It was reported that Lord Palmerston had been invited to resume the office in consequence of Lord Clarendon threatening to resign.

The Liberal papers complain that Prince Albert is too busy in the affairs of the army. Some attribute Lord Palmerston's resignation to the cabals in that quarter.

FRANCE. Reports that the sincerity of the Emperor in the Turkish alliance was distrusted in England, caused great indignation.

The French cabinet were considering the expediency of making an explicit denial of the rumor, and Napoleon expresses himself in favor of action.

CHINA. The Chinese insurgents keep firm possessions of Shanghai. The rebels had been defeated by the Imperialists at Amoy.

The Canton market continued firm.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 24th. Cotton has been unchanged during the week, but the Baltic's advices have had a favorable effect. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,750, chiefly Surats, and exporters 2,750 bales. Imports none. Fair Orleans 6¾. Middling 6 a 6¼. Fair Mobile 6¼. Middling 5¾ a 6d., Fair Uplands 6¾d., Middling 5¾ a 6d. Stock 557,000 bales, of which 254,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS. Brown & Shipley report breadstuffs as having opened active, but fallen off towards the close. The advance of the week was 6d. per bbl. in flour, 1s. per qr. in corn, and 2d. per 70 lbs. in wheat. White wheat 10s 5d. a 11s.; red 10s. a 10s. 4d. Canal flour 37s. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 37s. 6d. a 38s. White corn 46s.; yellow 45s.; mixed 44s. 6.d Imports small.

London Market. Sugar and coffee were active at firm rates.

Flour and wheat were slightly higher. Red wheat 60 a 75s. per quarter; white 76 a 83s. Flour 39 a 41s. Corn firm.

The money market was unchanged, U. S. stocks quiet and unchange; Consols closed at 93¼ a 93¾.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Vienna paper says that the allied fleet have entered the Black Sea on the peaceful errand of preventing further collisions.

The intelligence that the Turkish fleet was at Sinope, was carried to the Russian Admiral by an Austrian steamer.

Paris papers publish documents purporting to be the letters of the instructions from the four powers to the Ambassadors at Constantinople. They bear rather hard on Turkey.

Latest by the Canada—Kossuth gone to Turkey, &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 5th. It is stated positively that Kossuth left London for Constantinople on Dec. 23.

The Budget of Austria shows a deficiency of 50,000,000 florins.

The population of Russia were kept in constant excitement in thanksgiving for Russian victories by sea and land! Te Deums were sung in all the churches.

The Russian Japan squadron of 4 ships was at Nangaski, Japan, at the last accounts, and was well received.

A line of defence was being thrown around Copenhagen to the seaward, in anticipation of hostilities in the Baltic next spring.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that England and France are fully agreed upon efficient measures to coerce Russia. Instructions had been given to the Admirals to stop all Russian ships cruising in the Black Sea, and force them to return to Sebastopol, and they will not be allowed to leave again till the conclusion of peace.

A statement that the French Envoy at Constantinople had objected to the English admiral's desire to intercept the Russian fleet on its return from Sinope, causes much discussion in Paris.

There were rumors of engagements on the Danube, but nothing reliable.

The scarcity of grain in France will be most severely felt during the last of February.

Steamer Empire City Ashore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. Information has been received here, announcing that the fine steamer Empire City, from New Orleans for Havana and New York is ashore off Barnagat Shoal, off the coast of New Jersey. Her position is not yet exactly known, but there are great fears for her safety. Her crew and passengers, at last accounts, were safe.

Later from Texas—The Pacific Rail Road Bill Signed by the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4. The Steamer Louisiana arrived here to-day, with Texas dates to the 29th.

The newly elected Governor had been inaugurated, and the Governor had signed the Pacific Railroad bill, passed by the Legislature.

The Railroad Troubles at Erie.

ERIE, Jan 4. All is now quiet here, and nothing further will be done until the decision is given upon the injunction now pending at Philadelhpia. An effort will be made to get the six feet gauge law re-enacted.

The news that Smith O'Brien had escaped from Australia, has caused great rejoicing among the Irish citizens of New York. Mr. Mitchell considers the news reliable. The letter, dated at Dublin, stating the particulars of his flight, will appear in the first number of the Citizen, which is the new paper soon to be published by John Mitchell.

THE REVENUE CUTTER DOBBIN, for whose safety fears were entertained, is safe in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C. It was supposed that she had sailed thence and went down in the last great storm on the Atlantic coast.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Wreck of the Steamer San Francisco, and Supposed Loss of all on Board, consisting of Seven or Eight Hundred Persons—Instant Relief Ordered by the Secretary of War, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 5th. The dreadful news has just been received of the wreck of the magnificent steamer San Francisco, which recently left New York for California, with the Third Regiment of the United States Army on Board. She was seen in latitude 38 degrees 20 minutes, her decks swept, all her boats lost, and completely disabled. It is feared every soul on board will perish.

Senator Gwin received this intelligence this evening at five o'clock, and immediately applied to the Secretary of the Navy to send a government steamer or vessel of war in reach of the wreck, to save, possibly, those on board. There is not one government vessel fit for sea in any one of our Atlantic ports. Senator Gwin applied to the Secretary of War, who, to his honor be it said, promptly authorized the charter of a steamship; to proceed instantly in rearch of the San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Treasury will no doubt dispatch also all available revenue cutters, in any of our ports, on the same errand of humanity and duty.

Between seven and eight hundred persons are on board the wreck.

The San Francisco is supposed to be the finest steamer ever built for the Pacific trade. She had on board three months' provisions for the troops, stowed away in her hold. Some faint hope still exists that some of the lives will be saved. X.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Owing to the loss of the Winfield Scott on the coast of California, on the 2d of December last, the funds transmitted from the agents of the State of California to their agents in New York for the interest on the State Bonds, due on the 1st inst., have not arrived, and the State is thus for a time discredited. Immediate steps have been taken here in Washington to advance the amount necessary to pay the interest forthwith. X.

Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall December 26, has arrived, bringing passengers from Australia who left Melbourne on October 20th. She brings upwards of $1,000,000 gold on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers. Her specie is consigned partially as follows: Adams & Co., $50,000; American Exchange Bank $392,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $100,000.

The Isthmus Railroad was finished within 20 miles of Panama, and the company had commenced operations at the latter place with 4,000 hands.

The California State Agricultural Society met at San Francisco, December 6th.

[Correspondence of the South-Side Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, January 4th, 1854.

Mr. Cutting's Resolutions—Nebraska—A Question of Married or Unmarried?

The resolutions of Mr. Cutting came up in the House to-day, and were tabled by a decisive vote, only three democrats voted against the motion to lay on the table, with the exception of the New York "Hards." Messrs. Bayly, of Va., Stanton, of Ky., and Stanton of Tenn. Well, that was a proper disposition to make of the resolutions. They proposed nothing practical—could do no good, and were conceived in sptte.

Judge Douglas introduced his bill about Nebraska to the Senate this morning. It creates quite a sensation. Few, as yet, know its contents. I hear he has read it only to a few friends. When it comes up for action, you may look out for old fashioned wincing and cavorting. If the administration support it, the democratic re soilers will *bolt* the party in a body. Squalls are expected.

An affecting incident occurred to-day at the Navy Department. A young and accomplished lady was to see the Secretary relative to some suspicions which hung over the legality of the ceremony of her recent marriage with a Lieutenant in the Naval Service. She states that some months since, she was conducted to a house in this city, and there married to her supposed husband, by a person, ostensibly an Episcopal Clergyman—that rings were exchanged, and for a while they lived together, when he was suddenly called off to the Pacific. Doubts have been raised as to the legality of the marriage, and she entertains a dark suspicion that there has been an imposition practised upon her. Immediately on hearing the lady's narrative Secretary Dobbin, with that energy and uprightness of character for which he is justly distinguished, peremptorily ordered the Lieutenant to report, in person, to him, at as early a period as possible; declaring, with emphasis, that if it did turn out to be true that he had practised a fraud upon the poor girl, his name should be stricken at once from the roll of the navy.

JUNIUS.

MARRIED,

In Williamsboro', on the evening of the 27th ult., by Jas. R. Doty, Esq., Mr. Wm. Weaver to Miss Nellie, daughter of Cephas Daniel, all of Granville county.

On Wednesday evening, 14th ult., by Rev. A. C. Harris, Mr. Wm. Strum to Miss Mary Harris, of Warren.

By the same, on Tuesday morning, 20th ult., Mr. James T. Ferguson, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Ann Wynne, of Hendorson, N. C.

By the same, on Wednesday morning, 21st ult., Mr. Thomas A. Dunn to Miss Lucy Faulkner, all of Warren.

On the evening of the same day by the same, Mr. Wm. Z. Reun to Miss Marv McGhee, all of Granville.

By the same, on Thursday evening, 22d ult., Mr. Thomas E. Moore, of Franklin, to Miss Indiana Hart, of Granville.

By the same, at night of the same day, Mr. James C. Rudd to Miss Emma Loyd, all of Warren.

In Fayetteville, N. C., at St. John's Church, on the evening of the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Richard R. Taliaferro, Esq., formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Susan A., daughter of Col. O. R. Tuton, of Fayetteville.

In Guilford county, on Thursday the 5th ult., by the Rev. Alson Gray, Mr. James Robbins to Miss Rosanna, daughter of Joseph Coultrain, Esq., all of Guilford.

In Forsyth county, on Thursday, the 15th ult., by the same, Mr. E. J. C. Stewart, of Guilford, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Andrew M. Gamble, Esq., of Forsyth.

In Davidson county, on the same day, by V. Hoover, Esq., Mr. Andrew Bowers to Miss E. C. Wilson.

In Davidson county, on the 18th ult., by W. D. Wilson, Esq. Mr. Levi R. Floyd to Miss Mary Leonard.

In Rockingham county, on Thursday, the 20th ult., by the Rev. Robert Shreve, Mr. James R. Lindsay to Miss Melvina C. Ratliffe.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 7.

The receipts of produce the past week have been light, and scarce any change worthy of note.

COTTON—Sales at 9¾ @ 9¾ cts. ℔ lb.
CORN is scarce and wanted at 90c.
FROUR sells quick at $6 for superfine.
OATS are in demand at 60 @ 65 cts., for sowing.
SPTS. TURPENTINE about 52 cts. ℔ gal., no sales.—Raw do. $3 25 per bbl.
HOGS.—One drove of 90 hogs sold at 6 cents last week. We hear of sales a little above this, say 6¼ cents. *Carolinian.*

WILMINGTON, January 6.

NAVAL STORES. The arrivals of Turpentine continue very light, and only about 276 bbls. was receivd yesterday which changed hands at $3 65 for yellow, $3 92 for virgin and $3 15 for hard—all ℔ 280 lbs. The market is bare of the article this morning, and there is a good demand at above quotations.——In Spirits Turpentine we have no sales to report, and the market is quiet. We learn that there are buyers at 55 cents, but sellers are asking higher rates.——Nothing doing in Rosin. Sales yesterday of 380 bbls.——Tar at $2 35 per bbl. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.

The article of wheat was quite active to-day at prices much advanced over those of yesterday. This increased price is due it is thought partly to the recent news brought by the Canada, (which is not very favorable to a speedy termination of the war between Russia and Turkey,) and also to the fact, that a large number of planters in this section have disposed of their crop, and the stock is consequently much reduced. We have no change to report in any other article appended below.

FLOUR.—No change. We quote Superfine $6 75 @ $7.—Family $8 $8 50.

WHEAT.—Sales of strictly prime White made to-dry at $1 65 @ $1 72.—Red do at $1 53 @ $1 65.

TOBACCO.—Little coming in except loose parcels. For this, a good demand, at from $4 50 @ $6. A good article will command $6 @ $9.

CORN is dull at 62 @ 63 cts. for New—Old 65 @ 66 cts.

COTTON is in demand at 9¾. Some holders demand 9¾ @ 10c.

GUANO.—We quote at $46 @ $46 50. *Express.*

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swtf.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1854.

1854.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER				1	2	3	4

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf*,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid,	6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic "	20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric "	All kinds of Extracts and Confections,
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do.	50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do.	10 " Fowler's Solution,
3 " Nitric do.	25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
3 " Muriatic do.	10 " Iodine,
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether,	10 " Iodine Potassae,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre,	10 " Cirate Iron,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid,	20 oz. do do and Qui.
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia,	20 " Lactate do
2 do Spts do	50 " Balsam Copaiba,
5) lbs. Carbonate, do	100 " Quinine,
25 " Liq Ammonia,	10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Tartar Emetic,	100 gals Castor Oil,
5 " Pulv. Animonialis,	100 " Flor Sulphur,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do	10 bbls. Glue,
25 " Blue Mass,	5 " Printer's Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth,	20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
35 " Calomel (Opt.)	Shakers Herbs,
25 " Gum Camphor,	50 " Gum Arabic
200 " Chloride Lime,	25 " do Assafoetida,
30 " Choloform,	1 Bale Senna Alix.
80 " Peruvian Bark,	

Patent Medicine.

50 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment,	12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
24 " Hoofland's German Bit.	12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand,	6 " Gray's Ointment,
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	30 " Green Mountain do.
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,	A large supply of Greaffenberge Medicines.
	R. R. Remedies and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead	50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry
90 " Extra do.	and in Oil,
40 " No 1 do	50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint,	25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black,	4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre,	1 " Copal Varnish,
2 casks Spanish Brown,	10 cans Coach do.
2 " Venetian Red,	1 bbl. Japan do.
5 kegs Red Lead,	1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge,	&c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.	

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted,	125 boxes French and American Window Glass,
25 crates, 3 hhds. of Druggists shop Furniture.	

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one. AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 1st, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces SulphateQuinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate " "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratrin,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marshmallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from
☞ $80,000 to $100,000
worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters,
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person, by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—tlstJ.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.
CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000; a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	Ionx H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers,	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh,	Peter Adams,
General Agent.	*Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 51—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.
President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,			$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
55	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.*
P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND C